

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.
WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to settle their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARRIS'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENKIN, 1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1859-60, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—40 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and at as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHENIX HOTEL,
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets),
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.

Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistants, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.

Professions, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will all ways find him ready to minister to their comforts in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.
Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—w4wlm.
Frankfort Commonwealth office to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. Canfield, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a train for collection by law.
J. B. TEMPLE,
P. SWIGGERT,
April 13—w4wlm. Exrs of T. D. Canfield.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [d221] GRAY & TODD'S.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.
N. E.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.
January 1862.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Snn Office.
May 6, 1857—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62]—y

For Sale.
A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.
I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.
Address—H. W. MACEY.
no30 w4wlm.

TAX PAYERS
WILL please take notice that their taxes must be paid. Further indulgence cannot be given. You will please be ready whenever called upon by
R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county; H. B. Collins, on the north side of the county; J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort; and I will always be found at my office to receive from whomsoever may call.
H. I. TODD, S. F. C.
December 25, 1861—tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.
His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
[Oct. 28, 1853.]

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860—w4wlm.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that an extension on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machine—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$35; I'll give \$5 extra.
ICE! ICE! ICE! The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, a. m., until 9 o'clock, p. m.
March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & ORSOLD),
Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
[July 15, 1860—y]

Telegraph Office Removed.
THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.
T. C. KYTE,
Agent.
Jan 7 tf.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. H. Harper's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
THE undersigned having been greatly annoyed by trespassers roving over our farms hunting, cutting timber, pulling down fences, &c., we hereby warn all persons from hunting in future upon our respective lands, unless special permission be given.
John W. Russell, J. G. Yates,
A. C. Keenon, F. M. Taylor,
P. Swigert, A. C. Taylor,
Alex. Julian, William Armstrong,
U. V. Williams, James Milam,
S. O. Crockett, Thompson M. Taylor,
R. C. Crockett, [March 31, 1862—2m.]
William Taylor,

Notice to Trespassers.
WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.
Joseph Terry, S. B. Scofield,
Thomas Elliott, Joseph Parent,
Jephtha D. Parent, Wm. T. Redding,
Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. B. Read,
Hugh Allen, Talbott Collins,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. 1y

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 27.

To the Artists of Kentucky.
PROPOSITIONS will be received for painting a full length likeness of HENRY CLAY and GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, to be hung up in the Capitol at Frankfort. Terms and cost for painting must be stated.
V. B. YOUNG, Frankfort, Ky.
Feb. 22 1862—2tf.

Franklin County, Sct.
TAKEN up as a stray by George Huffman, living at the first toll gate on the turnpike road one mile west of Frankfort, and in Franklin county. One small, dark, sorrel horse, supposed to be nine years old. His right hind foot white; shod all round; marked severely with saddle; short and thin mane and foretop; no other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by the undersigned in Justice of the Peace for said county at twenty five dollars, this 23rd day of October, 1862.
W. B. GWIN, J. C. P.
November 5, 1862—1m.

POLK & BUCKLEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

M. POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.
Jan. 1862.

DRY GOODS.
WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of STAPLE DRY GOODS, purchased before the advance, which we are prepared to sell at very low prices to CASH dealers. We invite the attention of such to our stock.
JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 West Sixth Street,
Louisville, Feb. 24, 1862—w4wlm.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!
J. C. MANDEVILLE

IS now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for.
J. C. MANDEVILLE,
No. 227 Main, above Third Street.
N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.
September 19, 1860—w4wlm.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.

VERSAILLES, KY., May 23, 1862.
I HEREBY give notice that I have lost, or it has been destroyed, a Certificate of 20 shares of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, dated 20th day of Sept., 1859, and numbered 926. I shall make application, two months from the date of this notice, at said Bank, in the city of Paducah, for a new Certificate. All persons are called on to show cause why a new Certificate shall not be issued by the Bank in lieu of the one lost or destroyed.
THOS. H. JESSE.
May 30, 1862—2m.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862—tf.]

Artesian Well Water.
A SUPPLY always on hand at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
April, 1860.

J. J. BUTLER'S
EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copying, for Letter Press,
Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue).
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure).
4th. Economy.
(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fitly to be thrown away before half consumed.)
The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.
2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by
J. J. BUTLER, Agent,
No. 39, Fine St. Cincinnati, O.
KEENON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.
April 10, 1861—by.

LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.
The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acid kind. Flatulency, loss of appetite, heart-burn, headache, restlessness, ill temper, anxiety, languor, and Melancholia, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Fever of all kinds, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all internal obstructions in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Scorbutic eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect a cure of Scirrhus, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent.

When the system is diseased, the medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent.

Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of the Females.—The Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst form, yield to the mild yet powerful action of these Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitution has become impaired by the injudicious use of mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. oct15, 60—wly

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 p. m. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns. And with the 7:35 p. m. Trains via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:50 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 a. m. and 2:20 p. m.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 a. m. and 12:40 p. m.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:45 a. m. and 6:44 p. m.
Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Corydon.
Jan. 1862. G. W. FELTON, Sup't.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Liverpool and London Fire & Life Insurance Company,
AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

On the 1st day of January, 1862, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.
CAPITAL.
The amount of its Capital Stock, is \$1,000,000 00
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is \$44,510 00

ASSETS.
1. Cash on hand..... \$52,500 57
2. Cash due the Company on demand..... 57,937 20
3. Real estate unincumbered..... 115,000 00
4. Debt due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth 50 to 75 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying..... 647,200 00
5. Debt due the Company for premiums on any term, thereon, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:..... 43,573 15
6. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:.....

1st. Bonds of City of Rochester, N. Y., 6 per cent..... \$11,000
2d. Bonds of City of Buffalo, N. Y., 6 per cent..... 29,000
3d. U. S. Treasury notes, 6 per cent..... 30,000
4th. U. S. Treasury notes, 7 1/2 per cent..... 20,000
Total..... \$99,000 00
5. All other securities..... 29,430 00
Total assets of the Company \$1,034,700 92

Capital..... £188,902 0 0
Reserve Fund..... 218,140 11 11
Total..... £407,042 7 5
Fire Reserve Fund..... 146,992 2 10

At \$3 to the £ is \$6,299,130 00.
£1,259,828 2 0

LIABILITIES.
1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.
2. Losses adjusted and due—none.
3. Losses adjusted and not due—none.
4. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof—none.
5. All other claims against the Company—none.
Total..... \$18,440 00

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York.
Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Recording Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn and affirmed, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth fifty per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chmn.
ALFRED PELL, Recording Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to and affirmed to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 18th day of July, A. D., 1862.

[L. S.] DAN. SUXAS,
Com'r for Ky, in N. Y.

ADITOR'S OFFICE, KY.
Frankfort, May 20, 1862.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
August 23—w4w2w.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in bank..... \$39,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission..... 62,690 89
Cash loaned on call..... 30,000 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured..... \$131,029 00
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value)..... 15,000 00
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value..... 260,352 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value..... 200,225 00
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value..... 107,565 00
100 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value..... 40,300 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value..... 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, market value..... 56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent, market value..... 36,625 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value..... 2,140 00
Total assets..... \$936,709 59
Total liabilities..... 66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
May 18, 1860—tf.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859—tf.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
N. Y. Life Insurance Comp'y,
To the 1st of January, 1862, made in conformity with the requirements of the Law of Kentucky.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and deposited Banks..... \$40,230 23
Real Estate owned by the Company..... 143,519 63

Par Value. Cost Val.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock..... 22,400 24,858 75
Shoe and Leather Bk Sks..... 10,000 11,012 50
American Ex. Bank Stock..... 10,000 10,125 00
Metropolitan Bank Stock..... 5,000 5,361 23
Merchants Bank Stock..... 14,000 15,758 75
Bank of America Stock..... 7,000 7,700 00
Bank of the Republic Stock..... 1,500 1,800 00
U. S. Five per cent. Stock of 1874..... 30,000 31,202 50
U. S. Six per cent. Stock of 1881..... 81,000 75,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes..... 100,000 100,000 00
N. Y. City Central Park L., 25,000 25,233 75
Waterworks and Rome Railroad Bonds..... 20,000 18,800 00
Loans on Stocks..... 34,200 00
Bonds and Mortgages..... 644,110 00
Premium Notes on Life Policies, bearing interest..... 759,799 33
Balance due the Comp'y from Ag'ts, 58,091 64
Premiums due from Southern Policy Holders..... 63,155 14
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums to mature..... 30,199 20
Interest accrued up to January 1st, 1862..... 38,340 00
Rents accrued up to January 1st, 1862..... 1,703 03
Total..... \$2,146,707 02

LIABILITIES.
No Liabilities to Banks.
Losses due and unpaid—none.
Losses adjusted and not due..... \$12,500 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—none.
Losses resisted, believed to be fraudulent or unjust..... 20,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest..... 69,524 94
Dividend declared due and unpaid, 69,524 94
Dividend declared and not due..... 558,810 82
Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life..... 15,938,859 00
Amount of risks on policies, for a shorter period, on policies, for a shorter period..... 431,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one life, \$10,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York.
Morris Franklin, of said city, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn and affirmed, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say, and each for himself says, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the annexed statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of the said statement, Two Millions One Hundred and Forty-six Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars and Three Cents,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

SPEECH

L. J. PROCTER,
OF EDMONSON,
On the Federal Relations.

Mr. Chairman:

I propose to submit my views, briefly, upon the various resolutions reported by the committee on Federal Relations. I propose to do so in that calm, dignified, and independent manner becoming the Representative of a free people. Neither will my purpose be to criticize the views or opinions of gentlemen who have preceded us in this discussion, so much as to define my own opinions; neither will I go back into the history of the past, for the purpose of framing indictments against the rebels for their conduct, or the President and Congress of the United States, for their policy, farther than the same may be necessary to a correct understanding of the history of the rebellion, and the management of the war on the part of those in authority. That the purposes of the war on the part of the Federal Government, at the commencement of hostilities, was to restore the Constitution and the Union, with all the rights of the several States unimpaired, is clear, if we take as an exposition of that intention the inaugural address of the President of the United States, and the resolutions passed by Congress.

In his inaugural address, the President said: "That he had no power under the Constitution to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States; and that he had the authority to lead not the inclination to exercise any such power." In accordance with this declaration of the President, the war was commenced, not, as then avowed, for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing the Constitution, or rights of any of the States, but for the purpose of maintaining the Constitution with all its dignity unimpaired, and for the purpose, as then avowed, of defending the same against the assaults of rebels in arms. Thus matters stood until after the first battle of Manassas, which proved so disastrous to our arms; then it was thought necessary, in order that there should be no misunderstanding among the American people, as to the object and purposes of the war, that Congress should declare, in more specific and direct terms, the purposes for which the war was to be waged. The country had become dissatisfied and alarmed as to what policy the President intended to pursue; and in order that the public mind might be satisfied and fully advised, our own venerable and distinguished statesman, Mr. Crittenden, fully representing the will and wishes of the people of this State, introduced into the Congress of the United States, resolutions, in which they say: "That this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

Such, Mr. Chairman, was the resolution of Congress, passed at a time when the capital of the country was endangered and threatened by the invasion of the Confederate forces, and at a time when it was necessary that the people should be fully advised as to the objects and purposes of a war in which they were called upon to engage; these resolutions were approved by the President, and under these solemn and patriotic declarations thus made, the American people rallied, with a zeal and alacrity unparalleled in the history of the world, to the defense of the Union and the flag of their country, and from seventy-five thousand the armies of the Union were increased to more than half a million of men, and the loyal people rejoiced in the belief that the rebellion would soon be crushed, the Constitution and laws enforced, and the Union restored.

Mr. Chairman, has the Administration and Congress kept faith with the people? Have they, and are they now, standing by the pledges and promises then solemnly made, that this war was not waged on their part for any purpose of subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing the rights of the States, or the institutions of the States, let the recent policy of the Administration and the acts of Congress answer these questions. For what purpose is the war now being waged? What is the programme of the party now in power? Is it to restore the Union and the Constitution of our fathers, which secured life, liberty, property and conscience? Is it to preserve the Union "with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired?" These, Mr. Chairman, are grave questions, questions in which not only is Kentucky interested, but they are questions in which the friends of liberty, constitutional law, and free Governments, in every part of the American continent, and throughout the civilized world, are interested; and to these questions I now propose to address myself.

Before, however, I proceed to investigate these grave questions, permit me to say that I have ever been, and I am now, loyal to the Government established by our fathers, and when I say loyal to the Government, I mean that Constitution and the laws passed in obedience to that Constitution. What constitutes the Union? It is the Constitution. Strike down the Constitution and you destroy the Union; hence I am no votary at the shrine of party. I am no man-worshipper. I am no apologist for the usurpations of power on the part of the Executive, the Congress, or any other department of the Government. On the contrary, I am in favor of every constitutional resistance against encroachments upon the rights of the people, on the part of those in power. In other words, I believe "that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God," and he who will not resist encroachments upon his Constitutional rights, is unworthy to be called a freeman, or to enjoy a freeman's protection. But I am met with the argument, and the question has been asked, "What are we to do?" No gentleman upon this floor has attempted to deny that the Executive and the Congress have violated not only the spirit, but the very letter of the Constitution; and all these violations have been perpetrated under that specious plea of the tyrant, "military necessity." It was, sir, in resistance to this same plea of "military necessity" that the English people gave the head of a King to the block, and wrested from the usurper the great "Magna Charta" of English freedom. It was in resistance to these same encroachments upon the rights of the people, that caused our fathers to throw off their allegiance to the British crown, and assert their independence among the nations of the earth. And, sir, there is abroad to-day, in this

goodly land of ours, a spirit of enquiry and of investigation, mysterious it may be, yet all powerful in its influence, against the assumptions and usurpations of power on the part of bold, bad, ambitious men in authority.

Constitutions and laws, which are intended to protect the weak and well meaning, are but feeble barriers in communities where rights are not clearly understood and fully defined—hence when our fathers framed the Constitution, and the form of Government under which we live, they wisely provided that the several departments of the Government: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, should be kept separate and distinct. But, sir, we have lately seen the Executive department—the President of the United States—not only prostituting the authority of his own department of the Government, but usurping the functions of both the Legislative and Judicial departments; and not satisfied with arrogating to himself the power of the Legislative department to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, he has gone still farther, and by proclamation proposes to set free four million of slaves, and to arm them against their masters, and to turn them loose, with all their savage natures, against not only the disloyal, who are in rebellion with us, in their hands, but to turn them loose upon the loyal citizens of the South, who have been coerced into obedience to the authority of a *de facto* Government, from whose tyranny and oppression the President has no power, even had he the will, to protect them. Is there justice, is there humanity in this course of policy?

Will not attempt to insult the good sense of the Assembly by arguing a proposition so fallacious, and so full of folly and barbarity. Is Kentucky expected to lend her aid to a war waged upon such principles of ruthless barbarism? Is it expected that Kentucky is to engage in a war where all the worst passions of a savage and ferocious race is to be turned loose, to enact the horrid scenes of a second St. Domingo upon the homes and firesides of our Southern brethren? For they are my brethren, they are "bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh," and with all their faults I love them still, and it is not that I love them less, but that I love my country more, that I would bring them back in obedience to the Constitution and laws of their fathers. But, sir, it is to gratify a malignant, fanatical, abolition zeal and hate, this war is to be diverted by the party in power from the legitimate objects for which it was commenced, that of restoring the Constitution, with all the rights of the several States unimpaired. Then, sir, I announce here, in my place, that I will not only protest against such an unholy and unrighteous course of policy, but I will resist the same by every constitutional right known to a freeman.

I yield to no gentleman upon this floor in my devotion to the Union of these States. I yield to no gentleman in my love and devotion to that form of Government which our fathers gave us; but how is that Union and that Government to be preserved? That is the great question that we are called upon to solve. Are you to do it by ignoring the Constitution and by diverting the war from its original purpose, as declared by the President and Congress at the commencement of hostilities, and by making it a war of rapine and desolation upon the Southern people? No, sir, no; you cannot do it in that way. You may, by that course of policy, destroy the South; you may lay waste her fair fields, you may sack her cities, you may carry woe and desolation, devastation and ruin, to the homes and firesides of her defenseless women and children; but, sir, you never can, by the present course of policy, bring that people back into a willing obedience to a Government proposing such terms and such conditions as these. And, sir, permit me here to read, in this connection, an extract from an address delivered by John Quincy Adams before the Historical Society of the city of New York, in 1839. In this address Mr. Adams said:

"If the day should ever come (heaven avert it!) (but that day has come,) when the affections of the people of the States shall be alienated from each other, the fraternal spirit give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred; the bonds of political association will no longer hold together portions no longer attracted by the magnetic force of mutual interest and kindly sympathies. And far better would it be for the people of the dissipated States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. There will be the time for reverting to the peace that, which occurred at the foundation of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect Union by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and leave the separate parts to be united by the laws of political gravitation to the centre."

Such, sir, was the language of the leader of New England politicians more than twenty years ago: that a free people could not be held together in obedience to a Government not of their choice. Such is, and such ever has been, my opinion. We, sir, have been taught to believe, and I, to-day, believe that, at the commencement of the rebellion, a majority of all the people in the seceded States, with the exception of South Carolina and, perhaps, Mississippi, were opposed to the dissolution of the Union. This was especially true of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee; and being, as I then was, and now am, opposed to coercion, except for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and then, as now, that while the people owed allegiance to that Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof; and, also, believing that a majority of those States have, against their will, been coerced into obedience to a military *de facto* Government, and believing it to be the duty of the Government to protect her citizens, and to resist the coercive measures which were being forced upon them for the purpose of dissolving their allegiance from the Government of their choice, I was in favor of prosecuting the war to that end; but, sir, when the Government fails to give the citizen protection, and by its own wretched policy alienates the affections of the people, it is worse than madness and folly to attempt by military power, by confiscation bills, and emancipation proclamations and edicts to awe that people into obedience to a Government not of their own choice.

In a speech made in the Senate, in March, 1861, Mr. Douglas said: "War is dissolution, a final separation of the Union, hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union." If this was true, then, it is equally true now, and we, who would save the Union and preserve the Constitution, must advocate peace, a cessation of hostilities, the call of a National convention, amendments to the Constitution, reconciliation, and compromises. But, sir, while upon this branch of the subject, permit me to read from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson to the American people, in 1837. He said:

"The Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exercise of coercive powers by the Government."

"The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States, bear to one another, as members of the same political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other."

Such, sir, was the language of that glorious old hero, whose gallant defense of our flag, in the second war of Independence with England, has no less endeared him to the American people, than his civic triumph over the heinous monster of the first rebellion in South Carolina; but in meeting that monster then he met it like a statesman and a Christian. Read, sir, that proclamation of Andrew Jackson, issued upon the memorable occasion alluded to, and you find it full of Constitutional law, full of patriotism, full of charity, full of concession, and yet full of brave determination to a good purpose. In every line and letter, he breathes devotion to constitutional law and liberty, and speaks, in parental kindness, of the people, the foundations of whose Government is laid in their affections. Contrast, sir, that proclamation with the hatch which has been issued by the present executive. The one announces eternal devotion to law and the liberty of the people, taking the Constitution as his guide, and rule for his conduct. The other, sitting up this will as the law, and overruling all Constitutional restraints, in the vain and delusive hope of carrying out an idea, and perpetuating the power of a party, whose leader, in Congress, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has lately announced in a speech, before that body, that "the Union shall never by my (his) consent be restored under the Constitution as it is with slavery to be protected by it."

Mr. Chairman, with such declarations before us, can a Kentucky Assembly long debate what reply to make to such doctrines as these? Shall we speak like freemen, who know our rights and dare maintain them, or shall we cringe and bow like slaves, at the foot of power? Shall we speak like men who love the Union, and would preserve it, or shall we calmly tell our arms and hush our tongues, while treason from without and treason from within stalks abroad. For my own part, when such heinous doctrines as these are announced, I am for replying in no measured or honeyed terms. I would speak respectfully to the President, because of his position as such, but I would speak to him as the servant, not the master of the people. The question has been asked, during these discussions, with emphasis, that if a conflict is to be made between the Government and slavery, which will we give up? I answer, with equal emphasis, that I will give up neither. No conflict can come up between the Government and slavery. Slavery is Constitutional—it is a part of the Government. Strike down slavery, and you strike down the Government and the Union. And I can draw no other conclusion from the arguments of those who speak of a conflict between the Government and slavery, than that they recognize Mr. Lincoln, and not the Constitution, as the Government. If such are not their conclusions their arguments undoubtedly lead to such inferences, and to them I leave the task of explanation.

I, sir, am the friend of the negro, and while I deny his equality, either socially, morally, physically, or politically, with the white man, and believe that Divine Providence has destined him, for wise purposes, to slavery in the United States, and while I thus believe that the negro was never created or intended by God himself to be either, socially or politically, the equal or compeer of the white man, yet at the same time, had, or could, any plan be devised whereby they could be sent from the borders of our land, and thereby remove this cause of contention between the warring sections of our country, and restore to our people constitutional law and freedom, no gentleman would be more ready than myself to make the sacrifice—if sacrifice it be. But, sir, when we are met by a proclamation from a gentleman, who happens to be chief Executive of a free people, who proposes to eradicate a system which has become so interwoven with our institutions and form of Government, as that of slavery, and that too in violation of the Constitution of the country, the fundamental law of the land, regardless of consequences, then, sir, as a freeman and a citizen, I enter my protest. And sir, while I am no slave holder, and never have been, and in all human probability, never will be, never having inherited any of that species of property; and, having wisely, as I think, invested the little means that I have accumulated in other species of property. Yet, sir, I, together with those of my constituents who are non-slaveholders, protest against the President's proposition to the border States to adopt a system of gradual, compensated emancipation.

When we shall have paid our proportion of this enormous war debt, when we shall have submitted to the exactions of the horde of tax gatherers, which the expenses of this war, with all the frauds and corruptions of the army contractors, the Quartermasters, and commissary officers, we shall have burdens sufficient to bear without being called upon to pay the slaveholder for his property, and to furnish homes for those slaves. With the other burdens the Government will impose upon us, many of us will be unable to provide homes for our own families; and if they are not to be colonized, if they are to be turned loose in our midst, the equals and companions of the laboring poor man, against such a policy the non-slaveholders of Kentucky protest. And we will say to the President, as will the freemen of this country everywhere, North and South, that this Government was made for the white man, and that while we do not intend to exterminate the African, and take him from his home and master, where he is well cared for, happy, and contented, we reject your proposition to equalize him with us without.

We have been warned, Mr. Chairman, by gentlemen, during this discussion, that we must be cautious; and arguments have been advanced insinuating suspicion upon the loyalty of those who are not willing quietly to acquiesce in the policy and programme of the President, and he who dare not cry "havoc and let loose the dogs of war," and who believes that there is a hope of a peaceful reconstruction of the Government, is to be called traitor! To such gentlemen I say, you have tried the war policy two years, during which time more than one hundred thousand lives have been offered up a sacrifice in this horrible internecine strife, two thousand million of treasure has been wasted in a fruitless effort to conquer the South, and to-day, the rebellion occupies more gigantic and formidable proportions than it did at the commencement of hostilities; and still gentlemen cry aloud that their voice is still for war. My thoughts, Mr. Chairman, are turned on peace. When I look abroad throughout our land, now being drenched

with fraternal blood, and see the horrors of this internecine strife, which is carrying woe and wretchedness and weeping and desolation to so many families, in pain and sorrow I feel constrained to acknowledge that our conduct seems to be governed by that same spirit of jealousy and revenge, which has governed the conduct of ambitious, bad men, in all ages of the world.

What, I ask you, sir, brought about secession? Envy and jealousy. What brought about this dreadful and deplorable war? Jealousy and revenge. And what, may I ask, is now giving sinews to that war? I answer, ambition and the love of power. But the most important question is, who is to be benefited by its protraction? Politicians, office holders, and army contractors.

And let me ask whose cause is to be served by a speedy termination of the war, and the restoration of fraternal good feeling and peace to the country? Sir, it is the poor soldier, long absent from home and family, or his widow and orphans, whose rights and protection have been neglected by the Government. Ah! sir, if you will go with me to the battle field, to the dreary hospital, to the tent of the sick and dying soldier, there, sir, you will hear the prayer for peace. This voice comes not from the halls of power—it is not heard in regal courts—it is not heard in the quartermaster or commissary's department, neither in the contractor's office, nor yet in the halls of Congress, where the knee bends to power that "thrift may follow lawning." No, sir, not here; but it is from the cabin, the humble hut of the private soldier, and humble citizen.

But, sir, the great practical question is yet to be answered: *What are we to do?* Nothing, Mr. Chairman, was ever yet done without an effort. If we can do nothing more, let us talk, and talk plainly. Let us say to the people, North, South, East, and West, that Kentucky desires peace, and honorable, lasting peace; that Kentucky stands, as she has ever stood, ready to act as a mediator and peace maker. Let us say to our brethren of the Northwest, and those people living in the great valley of the Mississippi, who will meet you in all kindness and good fellowship, and endeavor, by all constitutional and patriotic means, to propose terms of reconciliation whereby the calamities that now overshadow our beloved country may be averted, and peace restored to our distracted country; and, if possible, reconcile all unhappy differences between all sections of our country. By meeting our brethren in this consulting convention, we may do a great deal of good. We can do no harm. If, in this dark hour of our history, we cannot consult with the conservative people of New York, Pennsylvania, and the great Northwest, with whom, I ask, can we affiliate? They, like us, have suffered from the calamities of the war. They, like us, have given up many a brave and gallant son to perish in this unnatural war. They, like us, are weeping and mourning for those who have fallen in battle. They, like us, have suffered in their commerce and trade. They, like us, are interested in the perpetuity of the Union, and in the navigation of the Mississippi. They, like us have all to lose, by becoming a border State to a foreign and alien power; and they like us, are from interest, geographical position, habits and association, interested alike in the commerce of all the States washed by the waters of that great river, the father of waters. And if in this dark hour of trial we cannot consult with these people, and take counsel with them for the safety of the republic and our own dearest interest, I know not to whom to appeal. Hence I especially favor the resolution providing for a Mississippi Valley State Consulting Convention.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me say that while I do not believe that this Government can be held together by force, yet, at the same time, I yield to no man in my devotion to the Union as our fathers gave it to us. It has been my fortune, sir, to have traveled in every State of this Union, except Maine and California, and I can say, with truth, that I have never passed through a State, city, village, or town, in which, among the black and gray hills of New Hampshire, or the flowery vales of Florida, whether I stood upon the banks of the Potomac or the banks of the Father of Waters, I felt proud to know that I stood among my fellow-citizens, and that I was treading the soil of my own "native land." Would to God that when my children make the same pilgrimage, they, too, may feel the same emotions that I have felt, and like me offer up a prayer for that country, "esto perpetua."

I love that country for its hallowed recollections, for its glorious history I love it for the protection it has given me and mine at home, and the respect it has secured to us abroad. Our institutions have, heretofore, been the admiration of the world, and the down-trodden and oppressed of every land has been casting his eye and heart upon no other banner than the proud one which floated from the capital of this country of Washington. If, in this mad hour, we let this country go down in this horrible struggle of brother with brother, we will only regain our liberties when "the sun shall slumber in the cloud, forgetful of the voice of the morning," and believing that this Government can only be sustained by peaceful means, and by the virtue and patriotism of the people, I shall, by every humble means in my power, advocate peace, concord, and fraternal good feeling among my fellow-citizens, as, in my judgment, the only sure way of restoring the Union of the States and a permanent form of free Government.

At various places the rebels have had blocks of wood painted to resemble cannon, and we, not to be behind them in stratagem, have quite as often had blockheads dressed up and titled to resemble Generals.

Among the recent appointments are those of Major-General Hooker, of the Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General of the Regular Army, his commission dating back to September 20th, 1862, and Joseph Holt to be Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel, September 3d, 1862.

We are authorized to announce W. T. SAMUELS, Esq., present clerk of House of Representatives, as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts, subject to the action of the Convention to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 18th of March next.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL LAWRENCE as a candidate for the office of Register of the Land Office, at the ensuing August election, subject, however, to a decision of the Union Convention to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 18th of March next. Dr. H. most earnestly solicits the interposition of his friends throughout the State in his behalf.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. December 5, 1862.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John B. Major has the books, notes, and accounts, and is also authorized to collect them. He also will settle the debts of the old firm of Keenan & Gibbons.

EDGAR REENON, JNO. D. MAJOR.

COVE MILL FOR SALE. SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenston turnpike road. For particulars apply to E. C. STANTON, Frankfort Ky.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS. THE usual supply of LANDRETH'S CELL-BRATED GARDEN SEED, received at the Frankfort Agency. February 18, 1863—tr. S. C. BULL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM D. MITCHELL, charged with the murder of one Fleet Goodridge, Jr., in the county of Henry, has made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Wm. D. Mitchell to the Jail of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. E. ROBINSON.

By the Governor, D. C. WIGGLESWORTH, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION: Wm. D. Mitchell is about twenty years of age; about five feet ten inches high; black hair; blue eyes; oblong visage; rather sparely made; and rather down cast look.

Dec. 12, 1862—w&wt3m. Louisville Journal and Democrat publish to the amount of five dollars each, and charge this office.

COAL! COAL!! I have a large stock of the very best PITTSBURG COAL!

Bought for cash, which I am selling at the market price FOR CASH ONLY.

Any person buying Coal of me, or my Agent, may expect full weight, and I have a full weight by a sworn officer, appointed by the City Council. Orders promptly attended to, but the money must be remitted on receipt of Coal. Office, 84 Third Street.

WILLIAM C. KENNEDY. Louisville, Dec. 22, 1862—1m&w.

NOTICE. On the day of —, 1862, a negro man calling himself BOB, was committed to the jail of Owen county as a runaway slave.

He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark copper color, and weighs about 150 pounds, and says he belongs to John May, of the county of Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or the slave will be dealt with according to law.

WM. HICKS, Jailor of Owen county. August 21st, 1862—6m.

NOW READY! THE Third Volume of METCALFE'S KENTUCKY REPORTS of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, containing Decisions of the Summer and Winter Terms 1860 and Summer and Winter Terms 1861.

Price, per copy, \$3 00. For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller. Frankfort, Ky., June 16, 1862—tr. [Yeoman copy.]

Runaway Committed to Jail. THERE was committed to the jail of Rockcastle county, by James Huff and Caleb Gwinn, on the 17th inst., a negro boy who calls himself LEWIS CALAHAN, and says he belongs to Col. Lusco, of Edgefield District, S. C. Said boy is five feet seven or eight inches high; black; weighs one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. Unless proven and taken out in six months he will be sold for expenses, &c.

GEO. W. PAYNE, Jailor of Rockcastle County. Mt. Vernon, Ky., Nov. 28, 1862—6m.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES, JNO. N. CRUTCHER. P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence. Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862—May 14—tr.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office at the Capital Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's. Frankfort, July 4, 1862—tr. LEWIS & SONS.

TERMS—CASH! ON and after JANUARY 1st, 1863, the above terms will be strictly observed.

S. C. BULL. Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I shall endeavor to merit it in the future.

Jan. 1, 1862—tr. S. C. BULL.

Military Furnisher! GEORGE W. POHLMAN, No. 102 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1851.] OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and metal Stars, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c. January 26, 1863.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, November 21, the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:45 A. M. and arrive at Louisville at 9:30 A. M.; will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. and arrive at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M. Nov. 24, 1862. SAM'L GILL, Supt.

J. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. December 5, 1862.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1863.

1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
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THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

Union County Convention!!

We are requested to state that a county convention of the Union men of the county of Franklin will be held at the Court House, in Frankfort, on Monday, March 16th, (county court day,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., to appoint delegates to the Union Convention, to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 15th of March, to select candidates for State officers to be elected at the next August election.

This is a matter of vital importance to all the Union citizens of this county, and of the whole State. All the Union men of each precinct in the county are earnestly requested to attend this county convention.

W. P. D. BUSH,
THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM HANCOCK.

We have been informed by gentlemen who were present in the House of Representatives, that the gentleman whose name heads this article, took occasion, in the debate upon the report of the committee on Federal Relations, to denounce, in pretty round terms, the course pursued by this paper in relation to its denunciation of rebels and rebel sympathizers. Well, all we have to say in reply is, that we did not expect commendation from the lips of one whom we believe to be so deeply dyed a rebel as W. P. D. Bush is. In no instance, so far as we can recollect, has he ever given a vote, whilst acting in his representative capacity, that tended in the slightest degree, to aid the Government in crushing the rebellion which has been inaugurated to destroy it. We did not expect that our course would meet with his approbation; if we had, we should have expected to meet the scorn and contempt of every loyal man in Kentucky.

The Ball at the "Capital."

Night before last the grand ball given by the Heads of the Departments and the members of the Legislature, took place at the "Capital," and was largely attended, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances surrounding the affair.

The spacious ball-room was comfortably filled, and the scene was one of dazzling beauty. The music of Duncan's Quadrille Band accompanied the intoxicating dance, and beautiful forms and bewitching faces floated round the room, bewildering the gazer, and challenging his admiration at every turn. It was, indeed, a scene long to be remembered, and those who took part in it, many years hence, recall it with feelings of unalloyed pleasure and sentimental regard.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.
Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of the Senate bill concerning the Penitentiary, with an amendment, and the passage of a House bill, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS reported a number of bills correctly enrolled, they had been signed by the SPEAKER of the H. R., the SPEAKER of the Senate affixed his signature to them, and they were delivered to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GROVER—Education—A H. R. bill for the benefit of certain school districts in this State, with the opinion that it should not pass: rejected.
Mr. GROVER—Finance—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Hart county: passed.
Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—A H. R. bill for the benefit of the widow of James Sudduth, deceased. [The bill appropriates \$500 for expenses incurred by Col. Sudduth, in the service of the State, in the raising of troops for the State. Col. Sudduth was murdered, in cold blood, by rebel guerrillas, in October last.]
Mr. PRALL addressed the Senate in a few eloquent remarks of eulogy on Col. Sudduth, and earnestly advocated the passage of the bill, only as an act of justice.

The bill was then rejected, by yeas, 19; nays, 6. It required 20 votes to pass it.

Same—A bill for the benefit of certain of the enrolled militia of Bullitt county: passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. GROVER offered a resolution limiting speeches, after to day, to 15 minutes, and providing that no Senator shall speak more than once on any subject: adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. WRIGHT—To protect the county surveyor's office of Warren county.
Mr. COCKERILL—For the benefit of idlers.
Mr. GARDNER—For the benefit of Jas. R. Hughes, late clerk of the Union circuit and county court.

Mr. WORTHINGTON—For the benefit of the clerk of the Mercer county court.
Mr. MILLER—To change the boundaries of the city of Louisville.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. GILLISS offered the following preamble and joint resolution, which were referred to the Judiciary committee, viz:

transfer its sittings from the capital in Frankfort to the city of Louisville, which resolution was carried into effect, and the Legislature so met and transacted the further necessary business, as it therefore resolved, That the Auditor of Public accounts shall draw his warrant on the Treasury in favor of the members of this General Assembly, for such mileage as each may be entitled to, for necessary increased travel, in attending upon the session as set forth herein.

PRIVILEGED MOTION.

On motion of Mr. RIEA, the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of the widow of Col. James Sudduth, was reconsidered, and some discussion then ensued on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. WRIGHT, PRALL, SPEED, and GOODLOE, advocated its passage, and Mr. WORTHINGTON opposed it, as setting a bad precedent.

The bill was then passed, by yeas, 21; nays, 9.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. WRIGHT—select committee—A bill to provide for the temporary removal of the office of the surveyor of Warren county: passed.

Mr. PRALL—County Courts—A bill to amend the act to change the time of holding the June term of the Trimble circuit court: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Millersburg cemetery company: passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Senate took up the H. R. resolutions in relation to Col. J. H. McHenry, jr., the substitute offered for the H. R. resolutions by the majority of the committee on Federal Relations, and the substitute offered by Mr. RIEA from the minority of the committee, and the substitute offered for the whole subject by Mr. M. P. MARSHALL.

Mr. McHENRY addressed the Senate in defense of the course of Col. J. H. McHenry, jr. He did not believe that the "Article of War" was unconstitutional, if fairly construed, nor did he think the order of Col. McHenry was, when fairly interpreted, in violation of the article of war. He spoke briefly and earnestly in favor of Col. McHenry. He replied to Mr. WRIGHT's remarks, and Mr. SPEED's remarks, made on yesterday. He would ask the Senate to excuse him from voting on this question, owing to his relationship to the gentleman who is referred to in the report and resolutions under consideration.

Mr. SPEED replied briefly to Mr. McHENRY. He again opposed the House resolutions, and favored the substitute offered by the majority of the committee.

Mr. RIEA addressed the Senate in support of his substitute, briefly. He replied to Messrs. SPEED and M. P. MARSHALL.

Mr. McHENRY suggested an amendment to Mr. RIEA's substitute, which being objected to, was decided out of order.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. RIEA's substitute for the majority report, and it was adopted, by yeas, 15; nays, 12.

Mr. McHENRY then offered an amendment to the substitute of Mr. RIEA, which was adopted.

Mr. GOODLOE offered an amendment to the resolution, as a substitute, which was rejected, by yeas, 12; nays, 16.

The substitute of Mr. RIEA, as amended, was then adopted in lieu of the House resolutions, by yeas, 23; nays, 5.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we have witnessed with pride the gallant conduct of Col. John H. McHenry, jr., late commander of the 11th Kentucky Regiment, and do heartily approve and endorse the order made by him in October last, construing it, as we do, to mean that he would expel from his lines, and permitting their owners to take in possession, all runaway slaves found within his camp.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

The Senate bill concerning the Penitentiary, which had been amended in the H. R., by making the rent \$3,000 per year instead of \$6,000, as fixed in the Senate bill, was taken up, and the House amendment was rejected, by yeas, 13; nays, 17.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of school districts in Meade county, was read and passed.

A number of House bills were read and referred to appropriate committees.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

Mr. COCKERILL moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Powell county: carried.

Also, the reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Montgomery county: carried.

ORDERS RESUMED.

The Senate took up the Senate "bill concerning runaway slaves," and the amendment offered by Mr. McHENRY some days since.

Mr. FIELD offered an amendment to the amendment: adopted.

Mr. FIELD's amendment fixes the prices for taking up at same in Revised Statutes. Mr. McHENRY's amendment reduces the length of time a runaway shall be advertised before he is ordered to be sold to three months, and the time of advertising him for sale one month: The amendment as amended was adopted, and the bill passed.

WESTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Senate advised and consented to the appointment of Jno. B. Gowen as a Manager of the Western Lunatic Asylum.

And then the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1863.

Prayer by the Rev. DANIEL STEVENSON, of the Methodist church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. BEEMAN—Library—In reference to the Library: passed—yeas, 72; nays, 0.

Same—For the benefit of James M. Harper, late sheriff of Caldwell county: passed—yeas, 65; nays, 11.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. BAILEY moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting a bill for the benefit of Daniel Morton, clerk of the Logan circuit court: motion adopted, and bill passed—yeas, 61; nays, 31.

MOTION.

Mr. BLUE moved that the House bill for the benefit of John A. Yandell, late sheriff of Crittenden county, amended in the Senate, be taken up out of the orders of the day: motion adopted, and amendments concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Being the resolutions offered by the majority and minority of the committee on Federal Relations, together with the substitute for the report of the majority offered by Mr. J. W. ANDERSON. Mr. TEVIS being in the Chair.

Considerable discussion arose thereon, in which Messrs. BUSII and CLAY took part.

Mr. RANKIN moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

The committee then rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

An then the House took a recess until 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

We are now printing the speech of Hon. John B. Houston, upon the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, in pamphlet form, and members of the Legislature, and others wishing to procure copies, can order any number they may want.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. FRAZIER, present Register of the Land Office, as a candidate for reelection, subject to the action of the Convention to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 15th of March next.

CITY ORDINANCE No. 28.

Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons.

Sec. 1. If any person shall hereafter carry concealed any deadly weapon or weapons within the limits of said city, other than an ordinary pocket knife, except as provided in the next section, he shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, he shall not be entitled to the carrying of concealed deadly weapons within the limits of said city, shall be legal in the following cases:

1. Where the person has reasonable grounds to believe his person, or the person of some of his family, or his property, is in any danger from violence or crime.

2. Where Sheriffs, Constables, Marshals, officers of the Penitentiary, carriers of the mails of the United States, and Policemen, carry such weapons as are necessary to their protection in the efficient discharge of their duty.

3. Where persons are required by their business or occupation to travel during the night, the carrying concealed deadly weapons during such travel.

Sec. 3. It shall be the special duty of the Marshal of said city to institute proceedings against every person who may violate the provisions of this ordinance, before the Police Judge of said city, or any Justice of the Peace for Franklin county; and in every case of conviction, the Marshal and City Attorney shall each be entitled to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of money collected.

February 25, 1862.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase four negro boys, from 15 to 18 years of age, a likely negro girl, suited for a house servant, and a steady, good negro man and wife, from 40 to 50 years of age, for which liberal prices will be paid.

February 19, 1864.

I. H. HORD, Agent.

Executive, Military, Judicial and Legislative Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.
Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Thos. J. Frazier, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Clerk, Frankfort.
John J. Roberts, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Robert Richardson, Covington.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Jr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Andrew J. James, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John W. Finell, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Robt. A. Athley, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
Thos. S. Page, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
James F. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
Ed. S. Theobald, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvidere J. Peters, Judge, Morehead.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—P. B. Blair, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCERLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. F. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Orsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

Legislative Department.

SENATORS.

J. F. Fisk (Speaker), Covington.
Wm. Anthony, Owensboro'.
R. T. Petree, Lexington.
John B. Houston, Bardonia.
Asa Bryant, Liberty.
James H. G. Bush, Winchester.
M. P. Buser, Monticello.
Harrison Cockrell, Irvine.
R. T. Petree, Lexington.
Samuel E. DeHaven, Lagrange.
George Denney, Paint Lick.
Thomas A. Duke, Paducah.
Richard H. Field, Shepherdsville.
Theodore T. Garrard, Manchester.
Wm. W. Gardner, Morehead.
Wm. C. Gillies, Rockholds, Whitley co.
Robert E. Glendon, Elkton.
John K. Goodloe, Versailles.
Wm. L. Graves, Petersburg.
Wm. C. Grier, Olive Hill, Carter co.
Asa P. Grover, Lexington.
John L. Irwin, "Waidesboro'".
Samuel H. Jenkins, Blandville.
Martin P. Marshall, Washington.
Thornton F. Marshall, Augusta.
Nathan Marshall, Jamesburg.
Henry D. McCall, Hartford.
Isaac P. Miller, Louisville.
John A. Prall, Paris.
William B. Read, Hodgenville.
Albert G. Rhea, Russellville.
J. S. Spence, Lebanon.
James Speed, Louisville.
Claiborne J. Walton, Munfordsville.
Walter C. Whitaker, Shelbyville.
Chas. T. Worthington, Danville.
George Wright, Smith's Grove, War. co.
J. H. Johnston, Frankfort.
J. R. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk, Bridgeport.
J. W. Pruett, Sergeant-at-Arms, Frankfort.
J. D. Pollard, Doorkeeper, Frankfort.
Jos. B. Lewis, Clerk Committee on Enrollments, Frankfort.

REPRESENTATIVES.

R. A. Buckner (Speaker), Lexington.
Thos. A. Smith, Bardonia.
Jas. W. Anderson, Bardonia.
J. C. Anderson, Frankfort.
E. B. Bacheller, London.
Jonathan B. Bailey, Russellville.
Joshua Barnes, Sharpshooter.
Elizabeth Beazley, Clinton.
John C. Boeman, Louisville.
Joshua B. Bell, Danville.
John W. Blue, Marion.
J. W. Boone, Paducah.
Wm. P. Boone, Louisville.
J. S. Botten, Flemingsburg.
Wm. A. Brenn, Falmouth.
Leroy Brinkley, "Waidesboro'".
R. J. Browne, Springfield.
Thos. S. Burnett, Hartsville.
Curtis E. Burnam, Richmond.
W. P. D. Bush, Hawesville.
Wm. Bowling, Grayson.
James Calvert, Burlington.
Cyrus Campbell, Newport.
Wm. P. Campbell, Carlisle.
A. B. Chambers, Warsaw.
Jos. H. Chandler, Campbellsville.
Brutus J. Clay, Paris.
Francis L. Cleveland, Augusta.
John B. Cochran, Shelbyville.
Robert Cochran, "Yandell's Mills".
Wm. L. Conklin, Littlefield.
John C. Cooper, Stanfords.
Albert A. Curtis, Irvine.
Lucius Desha, Cynthiana.
Daniel E. Downing, Filippi P. O., Monroe co.
John D. Ewing, Lexington.
John W. Fennell, Vandalia, Kenton co.
Elijah Gabbert, Harrodsburg.
Joseph Gardner, Salsburgville.
Evan M. Garrett, Bedford.
Remus Gibson, Hartford.
Henry Griffith, Calhoun.
George M. Hampton, West Liberty.
John H. Harney, Middletown.
Jacob Hawthorne, Newport.
Wm. J. Haddy, Shepherdsville.
Joseph W. Heister, Scottsville.
John M. Henry, Frankfort.
John Humphries, Cadiz.
John B. Huston, Winchester.
Wm. C. Ireland, Greencup C. H.
Richard T. Jacob, Westport.
Daniel W. Johns, Leesport.
Wm. Johnson, Wheat Crossings.
James M. Jones, Whitley C. H.
Urban E. Kennedy, Elkton.
Perry S. Layton, Concord.
J. M. C. Lisenby, Jamestown.
A. C. Luck, Hartsville.
James Martin, Solomon's Temple, Lyon co.
P. L. Maxey, Munfordsville.
David P. Mears, Greensburg.
John S. McFarland, Owensboro'.
Wm. Mercer, Henderson.
Otho Miller, Albany.
Thomas Z. Morrow, Somerset.
Felix G. Murphy, Bardonia.
Richard Neel, Mayfield.
Thos. W. Owens, Braedenburg.
Geo. P. Pindexter, Hopkinsville.
Hiram S. Powell, P. O., Harlan.
Larkin J. Proctor, Cave City.
Wm. S. Raukin, Williamstown.
Nicholas A. Rapier, Hodgenville.
John Ray, Madisonville.
Joseph Ricketts, Greensville.
F. D. Rigney, Kentucky, Adair co.
Wm. Roberts, Owensboro'.
James A. Rousseau, Edmonson.
George S. Shanklin, Nicholasville.
M. Smith, Dover.
J. C. Spalding, Covington.
Robert A. Spalding, Morganfield.
James P. Sparks, Pleasureville.
Harrison Taylor, Maysville.
Joshua Tewis, Louisville.
John R. Thomas, Lebanon.
Thomas T. Turner, Mt. Sterling.
Joseph R. Underwood, Bowlinggreen.
Wm. H. Van Pelt, Carrollton.
John S. Van Winkle, Monticello.
Willie Waller, Lenton.
Ed. S. Theobald, Versailles.
W. W. Waring, Glasgow.
Alexander T. White, Manchester.
Nathaniel Wolfe, Louisville.
Bryan R. Young, Elizabethtown.
Milton Young, Henderson.
W. T. Samuels, Clerk, Elizabethtown.
James B. Lyne, Assistant Clerk, Henderson.
John L. Smedley, Sergeant-at-Arms, Harrodsburg.
John A. Crittenden, Doorkeeper, Frankfort.
John C. Brantley, Page, Bryantville.
John F. Lewis, Page, Frankfort.
Frank Gray, Page, Frankfort.
Lucien McKee, Page, Frankfort.

NOTICE.
COMMITTED to the jail of Campbell county, at Newport, Ky., February 7th, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself NELSON GRABBY, and says he belongs to one Nelson Graby, of Mazon, Tenn. Said negro man is about 19 years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Campbell county, in this State, and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away.

J. HORSFALL,
Jailer at Newport, Ky.
February 7th, 1863-6m.

COMMITTED to the jail of Campbell county, at Newport, February 7th, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself MADISON THOMPSON, and says he belongs to one Fowler D. Thompson, of, or near, East Port Tenn. Said negro is about five feet five inches high, twenty-three years old, black complexion, middling stout made, and will weigh about one hundred and forty pounds. He was arrested in Campbell county, in this State, and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away.

J. HORSFALL,
Jailer at Newport, Ky.
February 7th, 1863-6m.

NOTICE!
I have given to the heirs of the late John Haggard, dec'd., of Rockcastle county, that application will be made, by me and others of the heirs, to the next March term of said Rockcastle county court, to have commissioners appointed to divide the landed estate of said deceased amongst his heirs.

HENRY HAGOARD.
February 12, 1863-3w.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE 1863.

TWO Terms, of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 26, and SEPTEMBER 7th.
For Catalogue and Circular address
JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor,
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 7, 1863-3w.

FOR RENT.
FOR the balance of the year a comfortable residence, with the necessary outbuildings and a few acres of land. Apply to W. W. STEPHENS, two miles east of Frankfort.

February 3, 1863-4t.

Another Excellent Investment
—OR—
GREEN BACKS!!!

I WISH to sell a small farm of about 30 or 35 ACRES, on the Kentucky river, opposite the lower part of Frankfort, and below the mouth of Benson—10 or 12 acres in cultivation, balance grass and wood land; a dwelling house, with never failing water in the yard, and well set with choice fruit trees in bearing. An admirable location for a market garden and vineyard. Also, the horse and lot where I now reside, in South Frankfort. Never failing water here also.

Terms liberal. Apply to
J. C. COLEMAN.
January 5, 1863.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR
GREEN BACKS!!

I WILL sell my farm, two and a half miles above Frankfort, on the Kentucky river, for Green Backs on very reasonable terms. Said farm is one of the best in Franklin county, and contains about 400 ACRES in all—one hundred acres of which is now in wheat. There are about 1,000 acres well set in grass. There are about 1,000 fruit trees, in orchards, of the very best variety of fruits. The fruits alone will pay ten per cent. upon the investment, if properly taken care of. There is

A first rate Dwelling House, in excellent order, with all the necessary outbuildings, together with a large and commodious barn, an ice house, now filled with ice, and a spring house, over a never failing spring of pure, good water.

I invite gentlemen who may desire a very valuable property to call and examine the same, and learn from me the terms, &c.; as I am determined to dispose of it.

RICHARD GILLISPIE.
Frankfort, Jan. 27, 1863-4t.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED!
THE CURD HOUSE,
LEXINGTON, KY.,
FOR SALE.

THIS well known and popular Hotel will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of changing business. It has always enjoyed a fine run of custom, and has at the present time a splendid business. Competent servants are hired for the year, which the purchaser can have on same terms. This House is in splendid order, being newly furnished, and thoroughly fitted up in every particular. It is situated on Vine street, in close proximity to the Louisville passenger depot, and but one and a half squares from the Court House.

This property will be sold low, and on very reasonable terms. Any one who wants a bargain now is the time. For all information as to price and terms, apply to or address
R. B. SHELTON,
Curd House, Lexington, Ky.

January 14, 1863.
Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount of \$5, and charge this office, and send copy to advertiser—See. Obs. & Rep.

Administratrix Notice.
ALL those indebted to the estate of Dr. Wm. C. Sneed, deceased, will please come forward and settle. Those having claims against the estate will please present them to the undersigned, or W. H. Sneed, her attorney, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1863.

SARAH H. SNEED,
Administratrix of Dr. W. C. Sneed.
December 31, 1862-4t.

Louisville & Frankfort and Frankfort & Lexington Railroads.

ON and after January 20th, trains to Lexington will run as follows: Leave Lexington at 7 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M. Leave Frankfort at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

SAM'L GILL, Sup't.
January 20, 1863. [Yeoman copy 1 week.]

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Wingate, deceased, will please present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, on or before the 15th of January, 18

